

1901, *Maclean*. BRITISH COLUMBIA: shore of Howser Lake, Selkirk Mts., June 17, 1905, *Shaw*, no. 707. IDAHO: Craig Mts., Nez Perces County, May 20, 1892, *Sandberg*, *MacDougal & Heller*, no. 204. WASHINGTON: Hangman Creek, Spokane County, May 24, 1893, *Sandberg & Leiberg*, no. 69. CALIFORNIA: Humboldt Bay, May, 1901, *H. P. Chandler*, no. 1133.

A. UVA-URSI, var. **adenotricha**, n. var., ramulis petiolisque viscoso-villosis, pilis cum glandulis nigris stipitatis mixtis.

Branchlets and petioles viscid-villous, the pubescence mixed with stipitate black glands.—Saguenay County, Quebec, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and northwestern Montana. QUEBEC: Seven Islands, August 4, 1907, *C. B. Robinson*, no. 732; Mingan, June, 1909, *C. W. Townsend*. SASKATCHEWAN: 1857–8, *Bourgeau*. BRITISH COLUMBIA: high rocks above Emerald Lake, July 4, 1904, *C. H. Shaw*, no. 5200, in part; stony hillside, Golden, May 11, 1888, *C. F. Batchelder* (TYPE, in Gray Herb.). MONTANA: Spanish Creek, Gallatin County, Sept. 20, 1901, *J. Vogel*.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

CAREX MARITIMA IN MARSHFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.—On July 4, 1914, Judge J. R. Churchill and I found specimens of *Carex maritima* O. F. Mueller, growing in the landward edge of the salt-marsh near the Marshfield station. The plants were small, not over half the size of the average specimens I have seen on the Maine coast. This is a southward extension of range of about thirty miles. The southernmost station given by the Local Flora Committee is Cambridge.—CLARENCE H. KNOWLTON, Hingham, Massachusetts.

CAREX LEPTONERVIA A VALID SPECIES.—Since the publication of the northernmost representative of *Carex laxiflora* Lam. as *C. laxiflora*, var. *leptonervia* Fernald, RHODORA, viii. 184 (1906), the writer has watched the plant with great care both in the field and in the herbarium and has found it so constant in its characters and so pronounced in its range that he is satisfied that it is a Canadian species quite distinct from the more southern complex comprising *C. laxiflora* and the other plants which are often placed with it as varieties. In all these southern plants, which reach their northeastern limit in New England or adjacent Canada, the perigynium is strongly nerved, but in *C. leptonervia* the smaller perigynium is nerveless or essentially so. The latter plant, as originally indicated, belongs to a rather northern area,